

THREE CHILDREN DEAD AND 17 HURT IN FIRE

Five Men Receive Serious Injuries in Attempting Rescue.

NO FIRE HYDRANTS IN TOWN

Residents of Alpha, N. J., Look On in Zero Weather While Six Buildings Are Destroyed.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Phillipsburg, N. J., Feb. 4.—Fire at Alpha, three miles from here, early this morning resulted in the death by burning of three children, the severe injury of five men and the destruction of six houses and a barn. A dozen men received minor injuries in a vain attempt to rescue the children.

The dead are James, fourteen; Joseph, eleven, and Amelia, seven years old, children of Charles Ciccarelli, proprietor of a moving picture theatre in the main street of the town.

The seriously injured, all of whom attempted rescue work, are Angelo Leonard, left leg fractured; Dinghero Glas, arm fractured and cuts about head; Santino Glas, flesh burned from hands and arms; Garland Santo, burned about body and left leg, and John Lena, arms and legs injured.

The fire started in the Ciccarelli home, opposite the theatre, after the family had retired for the night. It was caused by an overheated stovepipe. Mr. and Mrs. Ciccarelli and two small children occupied a room remote from the source of the fire. They were rescued in a semi-conscious condition. The three children who lost their lives slept in the back room on the second floor. With such rapidity did the flames spread that there was no hope of rescuing them, although several of the injured men were burned in a heroic effort in that direction.

The parents of the children, crazed by grief, were restrained with difficulty from plunging into the flames. The fire started with the thermometer close to the zero point and a fierce storm prevailing. Alpha has no fire hydrants, and the whole town was obliged to stand by and watch the buildings burn. Telephone messages were sent to Phillipsburg and Easton, Penn., for fire apparatus, but when the residents realized that the apparatus could give no service because of a lack of water the messages were recalled.

But for the fact that the breeze blew the flames in an opposite direction from adjoining structures the whole town might have been destroyed. For a short time the wind swerved and caused the flames to leap across the street, but a bucket brigade prevented the fire from spreading until the wind turned. The barn was in the rear of Ciccarelli's property.

The property loss is \$200,000, partly covered by insurance. Nothing was left of the bodies of the children excepting the charred bones.

BIG PHILADELPHIA FIRE

Flames Cause \$1,000,000 Loss in Tenderloin District.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—Fire which was discovered shortly after 5 o'clock tonight destroyed three large factory buildings in the block bounded by Wood, Vine, 8th and Franklin streets, causing a loss of more than \$1,000,000. The principal loser was the Hensel-Colladay Company, manufacturers of millinery and dress trimmings, which occupied two large factory buildings. Members of the fire estimate their loss at more than \$500,000, covered by insurance.

The flames were first discovered shooting from a window on the fourth floor of the large factory building No. 719 to 723 Vine street. This structure was also destroyed. So much headway had been gained that it was necessary to turn in five alarms, bringing engines from all sections of the city.

The burned area is almost in the center of the "Tenderloin" district.

SMOKER ARRESTED AT FIRE

Chief Kenlon Tests New Law in Broadway Building.

The thirteen story loft building at Nos. 66 and 68 Broadway was visited by its second fire in two days yesterday, and, incidentally, the blaze gave the Fire Department a chance to test the new law which forbids smoking in buildings containing inflammable materials or in buildings where many workers are employed.

George S. Vredenburg, fifty-one years old, employed by Miller & Mathie, fire insurance adjusters, of No. 52 William street, was charged with violating the new law. He arrived at a very unpropitious moment, for just before his entrance Fire Chief Kenlon was engaged in a vigorous argument with a member of the firm of Spingarn Brothers, who conduct a millinery store on the ground floor of the building, concerning a cigar which Mr. Spingarn had in his mouth. The intruder had just succeeded in convincing the firemen that the cigar was not lighted when Vredenburg came in sight.

The adjuster was smoking boldly and frankly, and Spingarn, anxious to divert attention from himself, pointed out the offender to Chief Kenlon. The chief at once called upon all the firemen in the vicinity to observe the smoke of the lighted cigar, and then summoned Sergeant Pierce, of the Mulberry street station, to make the arrest.

Vredenburg was looked up on a charge of violating the new law. Later he was liberated on bail.

The damage caused to the loft building by the two fires was estimated at \$100,000.

\$10,000 FIRE IN MONTCLAIR

Home of Frank G. Hart, a Manhattan Printer, Destroyed.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 4.—The home of Frank G. Hart, a printer, of No. 1238 Broadway, Manhattan, in Douglas Road here, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The fire companies from Montclair, Glen Ridge and Orange responded to the alarm, and it took their combined efforts about two hours and a half to get the flames under control.

The fire started, it is supposed, from a defective chimney in the attic. Mr. Hart and his wife were away at the time.

FAMILY BURNED IN HOME.

Hammond, Ind., Feb. 4.—The wife and four children of Frederick Bernker were perhaps fatally burned in their home today. When fire broke out in the house the family was trapped in the second story.



MISS ANNIE PECK.

The celebrated mountain climber, who arrived in New York yesterday.

HAY ARMY BILL OPPOSED

Proposed Five-Year Enlistments Called Step Backward.

AUTHORITIES AGAINST IT

Officers Call It Blow at Reserve and Factor Tending to Prevent Recruiting.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Regarding the scheme of the Democrats of the House for five-year enlistments, as set forth in the Hay bill for the reorganization of the army, as subversive of the military policy of the United States, 288 out of 325 of the higher ranking officers of the army have expressed the opinion that such a change would be a step backward, instead of forward. The plan is generally looked on as a companion proposal to that decided on by the Democratic caucus of the House to cut off the two battalions recommended for the present year for the increase of the navy, it was said today.

In response to requests from several members of the House Military Committee that the views of army officers on the question of the effect of the lengthening of the term of enlistment be obtained, the War Department set itself to the task. A series of questions was sent out to officers of the general staff, the line and other military institutions. More than 95 per cent of the officers replying declared against the lengthening of the term to five years, confirming the views of the President, the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

"This is a reversal of the whole theory upon which our military policy has been proceeding since the war with Spain," said Secretary Thompson, in his annual report. "To lengthen the term of enlistment and to encourage re-enlistments is to diminish the number of citizens who can be trained in the service, and to strike a blow at the possibility of creating a reserve."

"It is the opinion of this division," said Brigadier General R. K. Evans, chief of division of militia affairs, "that the adoption of a five-year period of enlistment, instead of a shorter period and a reserve, would constitute an error which would be far-reaching in its ultimate effects upon the defense of the United States."

This sentiment is repeated in a large number of the replies. The general ground is taken that men will be reluctant to enlist for a period of five years, and the military strength of the country, which lies in a reserve body of trained men, will be seriously impaired.

PINCHOT TALKS PROGRESS

Addresses Union Meeting on Democracy and Justice.

Gifford Pinchot addressed a good sized audience at the union meeting at the Lyceum theatre last night on the subject of "Democracy and Social Justice." The speaker contrasted the work of conserving the natural resources of the country with similar activities in social and political life, and said the progressive movement, which was spreading throughout the land, narrowed down to a struggle with the special interests. He urged that every man who respected the rights of the people and believed in social justice should lend his best effort to the cause of progressive policies.

He told his hearers they should not throw away the remedy they had at hand, and referred to the initiative, referendum and recall as the important instruments needed to help place the power of government where it properly should be—in the hands of the people. These policies should be maintained in all parts of the country, he said, if existing social injustices were to be overcome.

THREE A. M. VISITORS IN JAIL

Lawyer and "Reporter" Accused of Breaking Into House.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 4 (Special).—Edwin C. Harvey, of No. 463 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, a lawyer, and Edwin Connors, of No. 72 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, who says he is a reporter on a Brooklyn newspaper, were arrested at 3 o'clock this morning, on complaint of Mrs. Grace W. Harvey, wife of the lawyer, who charged them with breaking and entry with intent to rob. Both men were locked up at police headquarters in default of bail, and will have a hearing before Recorder Yost to-morrow morning. The alleged offense was committed at 2:30 o'clock this morning and the affair caused considerable commotion in the vicinity of No. 11 Elston road, where Mrs. Harvey lives with her mother.

The men deny the charge and say that they merely rang the bell of the front door, expecting that they would be admitted. Harvey and his wife are separated, and the object of his visit, he said to-day, was to get possession of his son, who is at present with his mother.

FLEE FROM BLAZING APARTMENT.

Louisville, Feb. 4.—Occupants of the St. James, a fashionable apartment house in St. James Court, were compelled to flee in their night clothing when the building took fire at 2 o'clock this morning.

DELAYS RAILWAY PURCHASE

Service Commission Not Satisfied with N. Y. C. and N. H. Plans

The Public Service Commission, 2d District, has informed the New York Central Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company that the proof submitted by these companies on applications asking that the New York Central be allowed to purchase the majority stock of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company and the New Haven to purchase the stock of the Rutland Railroad Company is not sufficient and satisfactory to the commission, and that upon its motion a further hearing will be held in Albany on February 12.

It is stated that in both applications the proposed purchases are at prices above the market value of the stocks; both are of a bare majority of the stock and apparently for the purpose of control only; the business prospects of neither road whose stock is being purchased are such as to warrant the purchase as an investment; neither of the purchasing roads is in such financial situation as to warrant the purchase simply as an investment; and the condition of both roads whose stock is sought to be transferred is such financially that the majority of control can easily and without violation of law as could be prevented by the courts, oppress the minority in carrying out the plans of the majority control as to its entire system.

The fight between the moving picture house managers and the clergymen was carried to the courts when the effort was first made to stop the shows. The managers applied to Justice Mills, at Mount Vernon, for an injunction to restrain the Port Chester police from interfering, but the court refused to grant it. Then a temporary injunction was secured from Justice Blanchard, in Manhattan, which was returnable before Justice Keogh at White Plains on Friday.

CLERGY BEATS FILM SHOWS

Port Chester Places Closed as Result of Sunday Crusade.

The crusade against the moving picture and vaudeville shows on Sunday in Port Chester-on-the-Sound, which has been going on for several weeks, under the direction of clergymen, resulted in a victory yesterday, as every show-house was tightly closed.

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The entire matter hinged on whether the theatres had a seven days license, but the village clerk said that only a six days license had been issued. Justice Keogh dismissed the temporary injunction, and decided that the matter be tried out at special term, in March. Then the clergymen of four Port Chester Protestant churches decided to have a statement read from each pulpit yesterday, calling attention to the action of justice yesterday in granting the injunction. The statement was as follows:

Justice Blanchard, of the Supreme Court, signed an injunction, knowing that previous application had been made to at least one other Supreme Court Justice and that the application had been denied. This act on the part of Justice Blanchard in granting the application, under the circumstances, appears to be a breach of judicial procedure. It is so emphasized by Section 75 of the constitution, which grants an injunction, on learning of a previous application having been made and denied, must proceed to vacate said injunction, and if said injunction is granted, the court is directed under Section 75 of the code.

TO SWAP LION OR TWO

Snyder Wants Camels in Exchange for Fighting Cubs.

Louis F. La Roche, an official of the Park Department, is carrying on negotiations for two camels for the Central Park menagerie. "Bill" Snyder, the head keeper of the menagerie, has reported to Mr. La Roche, he said yesterday, that something must be done at once in regard to the disposal of two lions, and one of the lions was probably to be swapped for a camel and something else in the immediate future.

At the present time there are eleven lions in the menagerie. Four of them are cubs nearly two years old, and are all in one cage. They have recently developed such fighting propensities that there is danger of a mortal combat any day unless they are soon separated.

A tapir was offered, with some smaller animals, by a South American dealer, in exchange for a "first class lion," but the authorities of the menagerie said a tapir was a disgusting exhibit and they did not care to have one. Snyder is open to any proposition whereby the menagerie can get a giraffe, even if he has to build a place for its neck.

BOY AVIATORS MAY WIN CUPS

West Side Y. M. C. A. Has Three to Encourage Young Inventors.

The West Side Young Men's Christian Association offers three solid silver cups to encourage boys in the practical study of aviation. The cups will be competed for in a series of model aeroplane contests, to be held every two weeks, and will be awarded at the close of the year to the boys whose models have done the best work.

The first cup will be for the best indoor record, length and accuracy of flight being the chief points; the second cup for length of flight out of doors, and the third for duration of flight out of doors.

The first competition will be held next Saturday in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The competition will be free to all boys, whether members of the Y. M. C. A. or not.

SUFFRAGE FLAG FLOATS

20,000 FEET ABOVE SEA

Miss Annie Peck Climbs Andean Peak to Plant Joan of Arc League's Standard.

HER WELCOME IS HEARTY

Latest Exploit of Woman Who Holds American Record, Not Excepting Mere Man, Well Savored with Peril.

Somewhere on the summit of one of the five frigid peaks of Mount Coropuna, 20,000 feet above sea level in the Peruvian Andes, floats the flag of woman suffrage. This banner with the strange device, "Joan of Arc Suffrage League," was carried through snow and ice and planted on the mountain top by Miss Annie S. Peck, a well known mountain climber, who arrived here yesterday from Brazil on the Lampart & Holt liner Vassari.

For fully an hour a score of women, carrying the black and yellow banners of the league, shivered on Pier 12 in Brooklyn waiting for Miss Peck to arrive. When the Vassari came within speaking distance one of the women, sighting Miss Peck on deck, shouted to her: "Did you plant it?" "Hard and fast!" yelled Miss Peck. "It is there to stay."

"Good for you!" shouted the woman. "It is a symbol of the emancipation of the women of the Western Hemisphere."

Miss Peck tried to respond, but her voice was drowned in cheers from the pier. As soon as the gangplank was made fast the spry and attenuated climber rushed ashore into the arms of Mrs. Nellie B. Van Silgeland, president of the Joan of Arc Suffrage League.

The sister suffragists flocked about her, and there was a general handshaking. Women smothered in furs shivered as they congratulated the returning traveler, but the chill of the raw day did not bother Miss Peck.

She wore no coat and on her head was a straw hat, such as is worn here in August. She had been insured to the glacial slopes of the Andes, so the extreme cold of yesterday was nothing to her.

When the babble at its height a curious male observer, approaching one of the ladies, asked politely who might be the lady receiving such ovation.

Within Miss Peck's hearing the woman replied: "This is Annie Peck, the mountain climber, who has ascended higher than any woman in the Western Hemisphere. Am I right, Miss Peck?"

"Higher Than Any Man," she said, "I would not put it that way," she said, with a smile. "Better say I have climbed higher than any man in the Western Hemisphere."

"This caused a ripple of laughter among the suffrage folk, and pleased them greatly. 'I have climbed higher in the Western Hemisphere than any man in the United States,' she continued, 'but there is an American who has gone higher in Europe than I have in South America. Is it put clearly?'"

While the Vassari was steaming up the Bay from Quarantine Miss Peck sat in the dining saloon and talked of her trip, which began on June 3 of last year, when she sailed for the Isthmus on the Prinz August Wilhelm. She went down the west coast of South America to Lima, and there moved eastward over the Andes to the mountain she elected to ascend.

"I went down to Peru," she said, "in the hope of finding a mountain higher than Aconcagua, which is 23,000 feet above sea level. I had been to the summit of this peak, and on my last trip I went to the top of Mount Huascarán, which is 21,812 feet high. You see these mountains are deceptive as to height, and I fancied that there were peaks in the Andes higher than either of these, and in the hope of ascertaining this I selected Coropuna as a test."

"Did you have any exciting or hazardous experiences during the trip?"

"No, I am sorry to say I had not. I am a rather careful climber and don't like the risks that some persons may be inclined to make. When I started up Coropuna I thought I might be able to prove it the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere, but I was mistaken. As far as I was able to observe, it is not more than 20,000 feet above the sea."

"I journeyed eastward from Lima about one hundred miles to a village called Viracocha, and there began my climb with a German guide by the name of Karl Vokler. We had five half-breeds and a native caballero. The height of this village above the sea has never been ascertained, and this lack of knowledge was a handicap in ascertaining the actual height of Coropuna."

"How long did it take you to make the ascent?"

"Seven days to the summit."

"We were seven days getting to the summit. We left on a Monday morning, and hit snow on the second day. We reached the summit, which is a plateau, on the following Sunday. I had trouble with my half-breeds. They became frightened when we were half way up and wanted to return. They are superstitious persons, and I had to exhort them, as well as resort to flattery, to get them to forge ahead."

"Poor fellows! One could hardly blame them, for they feared that sooner or later after they had passed the midway place they would be turned to stone. The mountain is a volcano, and they became frightened when they smelled the sulphur."

"They were frightened also when we got near the top, for they feared some mysterious monster would destroy them as soon as they got there. I told the half-breeds that neither I nor my guide could go on alone. I assured them that the success of the climb depended entirely upon them. This talk appealed to their vanity and overshadowed their fears."

"It was a hard climb; not so hard as Huascarán, but much more difficult than Aconcagua, which is a comparatively easy ascent. On Coropuna I found had ice and snow varying, by estimate, from 100 to 200 feet deep. The top was a plateau, but there were five distinct peaks. We ascended two of them, and then started our descent to the eastward."

"I took some observations on the summit with my hypsometer, but could get no accurate figures of the actual height above sea level. Once on the way up one of our pack men went over a gorge and delayed us. We had to go back for it, as it contained food and clothing."

"Was the cold intense during the climb?"

"Yes, it was cold, but not as bad as on Huascarán. I did not have to wear a woollen blanket this time, but kept a strip of silk across my face to shield it from the wind. Sometimes it was too cold to sleep well, but I was not greatly inconvenienced by the loss of sleep."

"Our journey down the east side of the mountain was without incident. We landed at Perene, in the district known as La Montana. It is the highest coffee plantation of the Peruvian Corporation, 2,500 feet above sea level, and I went to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, where I delivered a lecture in Spanish on the United States. The President of Bolivia was present, and I found that he and his people had a keen interest in this country."

"Is this your last trip to South America as a mountain climber?"

"Well, it may be. The work is hard for a woman of my years. If I go again I shall take along a scientist to make observations and will have an adequate equipment."

"This cannot be done on \$2,000, the amount I started out with. But one can never tell, I may get the call of the mountain again and go off I have the money."

Miss Peck journeyed from La Paz to Valparaiso, on the west coast, and then re-crossed the Andes to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. She repeated her lecture on the United States in the Argentine capital. She went from the pier to the Hotel Albert, at 11th street and University Place.

FRESH AIR NEEDED IN SCHOOLS, MRS. WISE SAYS

Teachers Write Bitter Complaints of Their Sufferings from Stuffy Schoolrooms.

EFFECT ON CHILDREN BAD

Education Board Will Be Asked to Investigate and to Provide Adequate Ventilating System.

Are the public school children of New York City starved for fresh air while they are stuffed with geography? Are they stifled with algebra, and deprived of ozone? Must Education provide with real flowers for nature study, breathe, while studying, a dried-out imitation of the element in which flowers and children thrive?

It appears so—at least Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, wife of Rabbi Wise, of the Free Synagogue, who has made a thorough investigation of thirty-three public school buildings, says that is what the ventilating systems used in these schools amount to.

It wasn't long ago that Mrs. Wise stirred the members of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at their annual meeting by telling them that their contrivances for improving the air in the public schools were simply no good at all; that they had made matters worse, in fact. Some of the engineers said the next day that Mrs. Wise was unfair, but the teachers don't think so, to judge from the shoals of letters they are writing her, with bitter complaints of their sufferings from stuffy schoolrooms, and the bad effect on the children's work.

"I do hope," Mrs. Wise told a Tribune reporter, as she brought out a sheaf of these letters, "I do hope that the Board of Education will take up this matter of giving proper ventilation to the teachers and children of the public schools, and that they will take it up soon. The artificial system in the new buildings, which is supposed to be a grave menace to the wellbeing of those who must breathe this canned air."

"Listen, for instance, to this letter, which comes quite unsolicited—as they all do—from a teacher of long experience:

I have been for three years in a school where one of the modern ventilating systems has been installed. The system is supposed to be the best of its kind. I firmly believe, both from personal experience and from the reports of the teachers, that this system is detrimental to health.

When the temperature of a room is anywhere from 72 to 80 degrees. But that is not the greatest evil. The worst feature is the kind of air that is forced into the room. It shows in the faces of the children, who are flushed; in the listlessness and dullness of some, the restlessness of others.

Thermostat Out of Order.

When the air becomes unbearable we can feel for the janitor or the principal. They tell us that the thermostat must be out of order and give permission to open the windows for a few minutes. This occasional opening of the windows saves us, but it takes so much red tape to get them opened.

In our building the inlets for each room are controlled by one of these thermostats, and a corresponding one at the back. In some of the rooms the air is forced in at a tremendous pressure, and reminds one of the breeze from an electric fan.

The teacher must be at the front of the room most of the day, and she gets this breeze in the neck. For three weeks this term I went home daily with an earache, a toothache or neuralgia in my eye. I repeated and desperate complaints, and at last a screen was put up. It partially sheltered me, but the children aren't protected from the front inlet or the back one either.

They are constantly having colds, catarrhs, neuritis, sore throats and stiff necks. I am always trying to find more sheltered seats for children with drafts.

When some classroom air comes through the inlets so freely that a ribbon fastened to the grating hardly flutters. But no matter whether the breeze is too strong or too feeble, the character of the air is not right.

Some days it is so delectable that I am actually dizzy from it. If I have occasion to leave the classroom I am shocked to smell the foul air when I return. When the air is so cold that I cannot breathe and breathe fresh air whenever I need to, but nothing was said about the children.

I am not allowed to open the windows. One day when I saw dust blowing in from the inlets and the air was so thick with it that I could scarcely see across the room I was reprimanded because I opened the windows to blow it out.

What can be done? The children are too

WIFE NO. 2 STILL FAITHFUL

Larkin Never Knew He Had Another Wife Living.

The knowledge that his husband had committed bigamy—unknowningly, however—in marrying her, has only served to make Mrs. William P. Larkin love him the more.

Last night the second Mrs. Larkin was seeking to console her husband at their simple supper in their modest apartment at No. 46 Fourth avenue, when a reporter called. Larkin, crippled from chronic rheumatism, gray haired and kindly of face, with great difficulty rose as the door was opened.

"God knows," said Larkin, "that I honestly believed myself a widower when I married again."

He has been cited to appear before Justice Gerard this week for examination in a proceeding brought by his former employer to recover money paid by them on an insurance policy to wife No. 1. In this they are joined by the New York Life Insurance Company. Larkin, who lost his job as watchman with the Metropolitan Insurance Company after it was learned he had two wives, fears he may be arrested as a result of the judicial proceedings.

Larkin left his first wife sixteen years ago. A few months later he found work with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company under his own name. He had been with that company fourteen years before the first Mrs. Larkin, believing her husband dead, filed her claim with the New York Life Insurance Company. It paid her \$300 after making an investigation. Later she collected \$1,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

She is living at Lindenhurst, Long Island, with her son, William P. Larkin, Jr., now seventeen years old. The first wife, who earns \$5,000 a year out of a novelty business she conducts at Lindenhurst, will return the money received from the insurance companies if convinced her husband is really alive.

WHISTLE HYMNS IN CHURCH
Boys' Club of Twelve Also Gives Official Yell.

Hackensack, Feb. 4 (Special).—Just before the Rev. William Burd, pastor of the Methodist church at Hillsdale, prepared for his sermon this evening he clapped his hands as a signal, and twelve youngsters who had been occupying the front seat stood up. At that moment the pastor's wife, seated at the organ, began playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and the boys, receiving a second signal, wheeled around and marched to the platform, facing the audience. The pastor introduced the boys as the Royal Whistling Club, and without the slightest hesitation the boys gave their club yell, just as college boys are wont to do at a football game.

Then the boys proceeded to whistle "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus" and "Wonderful Words of Life." Mrs. Burd accompanied them on the organ. This innovation at the church service was well received. Despite the cold weather and drifting snow, the church was crowded to the doors.

"That club yell of the boys is really intended for outdoors, but it has a Scriptural bearing and significance, so I didn't think there was any harm in allowing the boys the privilege of giving their yell," said Mr. Burd.

"I journeyed eastward from Lima about one hundred miles to a village called Viracocha, and there began my climb with a German guide by the name of Karl Vokler. We had five half-breeds and a native caballero. The height of this village above the sea has never been ascertained, and this lack of knowledge was a handicap in ascertaining the actual height of Coropuna."

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